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W. W. Bishop, EDITOR.]

"Our Country, right or wrong."

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Poetry.

"THE OLD WHITE HORSE."

A White Horse, with the Ancients was the symbol of Victory.

In the noisy war of factions,
And the eager race for spoil,
The Old White Horse kept quiet,
And went about his toil;
But when the foe's Armada
Came looming o'er the brine,
The Old White Horse was ready,
And in the foremost line.

And when the trumpet sounded
To other fields of fame,
The Old White Horse went down of course,
And conquered where he came.
At well-fought Palo Alto,
And the bloody Palm Ravine;
The boldest foe then scattered
Where the Old White Horse was seen.

For he'd thought the subject over
Before the fray begun;
And when he's fixed things in his mind
They're just as good as done,
"If the enemy oppose me—
On the left or on the right—
Whatever be his numbers,"
Said the Old White Horse, '*I'll fight,*'

So the old White Horse went marching
And conquering day by day,
From the walls of Matamoros
To the towers of Monterey.
And for the crowning struggle,
When outnumb'd & hemmed around,
On the heights of Buenavista
He took up his fighting ground.

A summons to surrender
From the hostile ranks they send—
But that's a branch of tactics
That he doesn't comprehend:
So he sent a pithy message;
By the bearer of the flag,
And then replied more fully
In grape, from Captain Bragg.

When the doubtful battle wavered,
And the foe was gaining ground,
The Old White Horse stood calmly
Where the balls were crashing round;
And all who saw him, rallied—
And felt their spirits stirred—
The Old White Horse was on the spot,
And Victory! was the word.

The Old White Horse is steadfast;
And of the staunch old breed;
We've often proved his mettle,
And now we'll try his speed;
As he's always done his duty,
And with honor filled his place,
Though never known to *run* before,
We'll start him for a race!

So clear the track, good people.
Against the racing day;
You know he "asks no favors"
But a fair field and fair play!
And won't there be some bolting,
And flying from the course,
When the Locos see the running
Of our gallant Old White Horse!

From the Cleveland Herald.

THE HURRA SONG.

Up, Whigs! with banners to the sky,
Hurra! Hurra! Hurra!
To victory we now draw nigh,
Hurra! Hurra! Hurra!
Old Rough and Ready takes the lead,
Three cheers for Zach & his white steed—
Hurra! Hurra! Hurra!

On Palo Alto's bloody plain,
His storm of bullets fell like rain;
And Palma's broken ground has shown
That victory is e'er his own.

At Monterey he won the fight,
By daring deeds from morn till night;
Whilst Buena Vista stamp'd our flag—
"A little more grape now, Capt. Bragg!"

So here's three cheers for our defenders,
For "General Taylor ne'er surrenders!"
From frigid Maine to warm Arkansas,
He'll beat that man of "circumstances."

Three cheers we'll give, & now three more,
For Rough and Ready and Fillmore;
For every State stands firm and steady,
To give her vote for Rough and Ready.

A TOUCH OF PATHOS.

I courted once a lovely she,
And vastly I was bitten;
I gave her a pair of gloves—
She gave to me—*the mitten.*

Opinion of a leading Democrat of Gen. Taylor.

The following descriptive sketch of Gen. TAYLOR is by Col. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a Democrat of Kentucky. We commend it to the attention of all who desire to know, from unprejudiced testimony, something of the old General's character:

"My services in Mexico frequently brought me near to Gen. Taylor, and I was industrious in my examination of the actual character of the man whenever opportunity was presented. I have no motive to deceive you, and you must take the impressions I received for what they are worth. If desired to express in the fewest words what manner of man Gen. Taylor is, I should say, that in his manners and his appearance *he is one of the common people of this country.* He might be transferred from his tent at Monterey to this assembly, and he would not be remarked among this crowd of respectable old farmers as a man at all distinguished from those around him. Perfectly temperate in his habits; perfectly plain in his dress; entirely unassuming in his manners, he appears to be an old gentleman in fine health, whose thoughts are not turned upon his personal appearance, and who has no point about him to attract particular attention. In his intercourse with men, he is free, frank, and manly.

1. *He is an honest man.* I do not mean by that merely that he does not cheat or lie. I mean that he is a man that never dissembles and who scorns all disguises. He neither acts a part among his friends for effect, nor assumes to be what he is not. Whenever he speaks you hear what he honestly believes, and, whether right or wrong, you feel assurrance that he has expressed his real opinion. His dealings with men have been of a most varied character, and I have never heard his honest name stained by the breath of the slightest reproach.

2. *He is a man of rare good judgment.* By no means possessed of that brilliancy of genius which attracts by its flashes, yet, like the meteor, expires even while you look upon it; by no means possessing that combination of talent which penetrates instantly the abstrusest subject, and measures its length & breadth as if by intuition, Gen. Taylor yet has that order of intellect which more slowly but quietly as surely masters all that it engages, and examines all the combinations of which the subject is susceptible. When he announces his conclusion, you feel confident that he well understands the ground upon which he stands, and yet rest assured that the conclusion is the deduction of skill and sound sense faithfully applied to the matter in hand. It is this order of mind which has enabled him, unlike many other officers of the army, to attend to the wants of his family, by so using the means at his disposal, as to surround himself in his old age with a handsome private fortune, and to be blessed with an almost perfect constitution. I would to-day prefer his advice in any matter of private interest; would take his opinion as to the value of an estate; would rather follow his suggestions in a scheme where property or capital was to be embarked; would pursue more confidently his counsel where the management of an army was involved, or the true honor of my country was at stake, than any other man I have ever known.

3. HE IS A FIRM MAN AND POSSESSED OF GREAT ENERGY OF CHARACTER. It were a waste of time to dwell upon these traits of his character, for his military career has afforded such abundant examples of his exercise of these qualities as to render them familiar to every citizen who has ever heard or read of the man. In his army they are daily exhibited, and stand conspicuously displayed in every order which emanates from his pen.

4. *He is a benevolent man.* This quality has been uniformly displayed in his treatment of the prisoners who have been placed in his power by the vicissitudes of war. No man who had seen him after the battle of Buena Vista, as he ordered the wagons to bring in the Mexican wounded from the battle field, and, heard him as he at once cautioned his own men that the wounded were to be treated with mercy, could doubt that he was alive to all the kindred impulses of our nature. The indiscretions of youth he chides with parternal kindness, yet with the decision which forbids their repetition, and the young men of his army feel that it is a pleasure to gather around him; because they know they are as welcome as though they visited the hearth-stone of their own home, & they are always as freely invited to partake of what he has to offer as if they were under the roof of a father. His conduct is sparing the deserters who were captured at Buena Vista exhibited at the same time in a remarkable manner his benevolence and his judgment. "Don't shoot them," said he, "the worst punishment I will inflict is to return them to the Mexican army." When Napoleon said to one of his battalions, 'Inscribe it on their flag, 'No longer of the army of Italy,' he used an expression which was deemed so remarkable that history preserved it for the admiration of future ages; yet it was not more forcible as an illustration of his power in touching the spring of human action, than is that of Gen. Taylor illustrative of the manner in which Gen. Taylor would make an example for the benefit of the army.

5. *He is a man of business habits.* I never have known Gen. Taylor to give up a day to pleasure. I have never visited his quarters without seeing evidence of the industry with which he toiled. If his talented adjutant was surrounded by papers, so was the General; and though he would salute a visiter kindly, and bid him with familiar grace to amuse himself until he was at leisure, he would never interrupt the duties which his station called on him to perform. When these were closed for the day, he seemed to enjoy to a remarkable degree the vivacity of young officers, and to be glad to mingle in their society. As to conversation, I do not think Gen. Taylor possesses great power. He uses few words, and expresses himself with energy and force, but not fluently. His language is select. I would say, however, from my knowledge of the man, that he is entirely capable of producing any thing in the shape of an order or letter which has ever appeared over his signature, and, in saying so much, I understand myself as asserting that he is master of his mother tongue, and can write about as handsomely and affectively as he can fight. Such, then is the picture of the man, not of the general who won my esteem. I am not in the habit of enlogizing men, & have indulged on this occasion because I desired to describe to you, with the exactness of truth, those qualities which combined in Gen. Taylor, made him appear to me *as a first rate model of an American character.* Others will describe the chivalry he has so often displayed, and his greatness so conspicuously illustrated upon the field of battle; I formed my ideas of the man when he was free from duty, and had no motive to appear in any other light than such as was thrown upon him by nature, education, & principles.

We give below, says the Buffalo express, an extract from a private letter, written by a thorough Democrat to a Whig living in an adjoining county.—The writer is, and always has been a most decided partizan, and a man of abilities, who has often been honored by confidence of his townsmen. It was not intended for publication, but deeming it of interest, we have solicited a copy.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PLANTATION,
BATON ROUGE, Miss. June 1848

As we received intelligence at Natches about 20 miles below here, that this distinguished individual had received the nomination for the Presidency at the recent Philadelphia Whig Convention, & as I recollect having heard you some time since express yourself warmly in favor of such an event, I concluded to address you a few lines, as I have called and seen in person, the Old Hero, who has equalled if not out-done a Napoleon on the battle field.

I arrived in New Orleans about one month ago, a day too late to see the Gen. and at the time I left I did not expect to see him, as the papers informed me that he had gone to attend the court Martial in Maryland. A short time before we arrived here that it was generally understood that he was on his plantation, and all the passengers were anxious that the captain of the boat should call and give us a sight of him. The captain has hauled up, and is wooding at the old Gen's. yard.

On our arrival he was in the field near by, where his negroes were harvesting oats. He soon came out, and the captain invited him on board of our boat, & gave him a general introduction to the ladies and gentlemen.

The Gen. was asked if he had heard the nomination, to which he very unassumedly replied that he had, but not officially—upon which the conversation turned upon something else. I was near him, and could not discover anything in his appearance which could indicate he had any more than interest in common with others in the nomination.

He is about medium height was dressed plain, and wore the largest brimmed white hat I ever saw, which was then turned up, as the weather was rather cloudy. His features are not as coarse as I had anticipated, judging from his portraits I had seen—is not as gray, and his whole appearance is much younger, having a piercing eye a first best set of teeth, which he shows to good advantage when he laughs. His head is large and what might be termed the reverse of a round one; and I think, if the whigs can elect him, that he will be as likely to live out his term as any of his age.—He is as active, as we could discover as he was climbing the bank on his return from the boat.

After his arrival on the bank we all repaired to the upper deck and gave him six hearty cheers as we shove off. His plantation is handsomly situated on the great father of rivers, and appears about medium as compared with others as to improvements. I was informed that he had about 60 negroes, and about 25 buildings. The greater portion of the cultivated land appeared to be in cotton.

I shall have to vote for Gen. Cass of course, as he is our nominee, and of the two I take him to be the best Democrat but I should not feel very bad if compelled to vote for the hero of Buena Vista.

Sincerely yours.

The Sky Leapers.

A THRILLING TALE OF NORWAY.

Much of the interest felt in beholding a chain of lofty mountains, arises from the feeling that on lands such as these the foot of an invader seldom long rested, & seldom long tarried. So often from the pass of Thermopylæ to the heights of Morgarten, have the brave proved their own hills to be impregnable, that no tale of overwhelming numbers will counteract the feeling that a mountain land so won has been betrayed by the cowardice of its inhabitants. Of this cowardice history unfortunately gives us many proofs. But these few instances of weakness & treachery only serve to give the force of strong contrast to the bright examples of higher and nobler spirits.—These reflections apply more especially to Norway, the tradition which often arouses their warm Norse blood, when told by some of the older peasants to the listners round a cottage on a long winter's evening.

In 1612, there was a war between Norway and Sweden, distinguished from the mass of the forgotten conflicts, at one time so frequent between these rival & neighboring countries, by the tragic fate of Sinclair's body of Scottish allies, the remembrance of many a fine Norwegian ballad. It is a matter of history, that the Scots landed on the west coast of Norway, to join their allies, the swedes went along the only valley pass leading to Sweden and were annihilated in the deep defile of Galbransdale, by the peasantry! At the time when they should have arrived in Sweden, a small body of Swedes encamped Jempteland, resolved to join their allies, of whose movements they had received intelligence, and escort them over the frontiers, crossing by the hill passes, & uniting with the Scots on the other side. This band, to whose fortunes we attach ourselves, numbered but 300 warriors—but they were the flower of Sweden. They resolved to penetrate the barrier at the most inaccessible point, believing that the Norse would collect the Southern country, were they opposed by a Swedish army and rest secure in the deep snows—which rendered the hills impassable, for the defence of their mountain frontier.

So they came, says the legendary story, to the foot of the wild pass of Ruden, a spot fated to be dangerous to the swedes and strewed with the frozen corpses of the hosts of Labare and Zoega, who perished there. Their company filled the few cottages of the small hamlet on the Swedish side of the barrier, where they arrived in early part of the day. They were eager in their inquiries for a guide, being resolved to pass the hill ere night lest tiding should reach the Norse of their approaching foe, but all their search proved fruitless. Many of the swedes of the village had been over these mountains, but none were on the spot possessing that firm confidence derived from certainty of knowledge, and from conscious intrepidity, which could alone make them sure & willing guides in an expedition of so much peril and importance.

At last old Sweyne Hoping, the keeper of the little inn which was the Swedes head quarters, shouted with the joy of one who has at once hit upon the happy solution of a difficulty. 'By the bear!' he exclaimed, could none of you think of the only man in Jempteland fit for the enterprise, and he here on the spot all the while! Where is Jaris Lindens?'

A hundred voices echoed the eager question and the leaders were told to their regret that they must wait perforce till the morrow, for the only man able or willing to guide them, (Lindens) had gone forth on a journey, and could not return that day.

'Well,' said Eric Dalin, the chief of the Swedish detachment, 'there is no help for it. To-day we must depend upon the kind entertainment of our host; but beware, of deep horns of ale or mead. Remember,' pointing to the rugged snow peaks, 'remember that all who would sleep beyond those to-morrow will need firm hands and true eyes. And, good Sweyne, (addressing the inn keeper who was the chief person of the hamlet) look well that no sound of our coming reach those Norse sluggards. There may be some here, who for their country's sake would cross the hills this night with warning.'

'Thou art right, by Manheim's freedom!' cried the host, 'here sits Alf Stavenger; he knows these hills better than his own hunting pouch, and would think little of carrying the news to his countrymen. I am sorry,' he continued, turning to Alf, 'verily I grieve to make an old friend a prisoner—but you must hide here safe keeping till our men are well forwarded.'

'I care not if I stay here to-night and forever, replied the Norsman. Eric now looked for the first time on the speaker, and confessed that he had never beheld a finer looking man. In the prime of the beauty of the Northern youth. Alf Stavengerwas remarkable for a cast of features bearing traces of a higher mind than can often be discerned in the cheerful, lusty faces of his countrymen. 'Does the valley marksman speak thus?' said the host.

'Ay,' answered the youth, 'when you are thrust forth from the fireside, you can but seek another roof. If your own hand cast you out, you are fain to cling to the stranger—the enemy.

'Has Emlen's father been rough?' inquired Sweyne.

'Name him not?' replid the young peasant angrily. 'They heaped refusal and insult upon me—let them look for their return!'

'Ay, Skilman Harder may one day wish I had wed his daughter; my name shall yet be fearfully known throughout Norway. Swede, I will myself guide your troop this night over the Tidel.—Trust me fully, and you shall be placed on to-morrow far beyond those white peaks.'

'You will have a fearful passage first,' said an old peasant—there is no moon now, and it will be pitch dark long before you cross the Næroe.'

'The night is to us as the noon day,' cried a young soldier; for your crags we fear them not were they as high as the blue heavens. Our life has been among rocks, and in our land we are called the "Sky-leapers."

'I will trust the young Norseman,' continued the chief, wounded pride & slighted love may well make man hate the land that has spurned him were it his own a hundred times.'

As the day was fast wearing away, but little time was lost in preparation. Each man carried with him skates, to be used when after climbing the rough ascent, they wound along those narrow and difficult paths that skirt the face of the cliffs crossing the mountains their guide told them, when it grew dark, they would be guided by lighted torches, to be procured and used as he should afterwards direct them.

During their slippery and rugged journey, Alf could not help admiring the spirit, coolness and activity shown by the party in scaling the dangerous rocks; and they felt insensibly drawn one to an other by that natural, though unuttered friendship which binds together the brave and high-souled. Still few words passed between them, tho' many of the Swedes spoke Norse well, and Alf knew Swedish as thoroughly as his own tongue. On both sides were feelings which led them to commune with their own thoughts in silence.

After some hours hard and successful climbing, they halted at the close of the day on the snowy summit of a ridge they had just ascended, to fasten on their skates.—They had now to traverse the long, slippery defiles so peculiar to Norway, where the pass runs upon narrow ledges of rock, at an awful height, winding abrubtly in and out along the rugged face of the hills. Here they were formed in single file, & their guide, taking the lead of the column, kindled, by rapid friction, one of the pine branches, of which each had, by his orders, gathered an abundance on their way. He said, in a few brief and energetic words 'that here must they tempt the fate of all who would conquer Norway, unless they choose to return; now were they to win their proud name of Sky-Leapers.' He bade them move along rapidly, and steadily following the light of his torch.

Every man was to bare a blazing pine, kindled from his, and thus, each pressing on the line before him, the track would not be lost in the turns and windings.

He placed the coolest and most active in the rear, that they might pass lightly and skillfully over the snow, roughened by the track of their leaders, and keep the line of lights, which was their only safety, compact and unreserved.

What a charge from the toilsome climbing which had wearied the most enduring spirit! They flew over the narrow slippery path, now lost and then emerging in the sharp turning of the cliffs.

The dangers of the Næroe, which make even the natives shudder at the giddy narrow path and awful depths, were half unseen by the darkness, and all unfeared by these brave man, who darted exultingly through the keen bracing night breezes of the hills.

At every step the windings became more abrupt, and it seemed to his nearest follower, that even the guide looked anxious and afraid, when almost close to him at a turning he saw, by the joining light of their torches, the countenance of Alf turned back towards the line of flying stars, with a troubled and sorrowful look. To encourage him he cried in a bold and cheerful tone, 'No fear! no danger!'

'Oh brave Stavenger! The Sky-Leapers follow thee!' 'On!' shouted back the guide with a cry that echoed through the whole band, and quickened their lightning speed. Their torches flew along in one unbroken straight stream of fire, till a wild death scream arose, marking the spot where light after light dropped in the dark silence. The depth was so terrible that all sound of fall was unheard. But that cry reached the sinking line, and their hearts died within them; there was no stopping their arrow flight—no turning aside without leaping into the sheer air.

Alf Stavenger shuddered at the death-leap of these brave men over the ledge of rock. His soul had been bound to them in their brief journeying together; and had they not come as his country's invaders, he would have loved them as brothers for their frank courage. But Alf was at heart a true son of Norway. It is true he had resolved, in the desperation of his sorrow, to leave his fatherland forever, still, when he saw this band coming to lay waste the valleys which he knew to be undefended, his anger was in a moment forgotten, and all his hot Norse blood was stirred within him. He was deterred, as we have seen, from crossing the hills to warn his countrymen; and he knew that when Jaris returned, he would be able and willing to guide the Swedes over the pass. He soon planned his daring scheme. 'Ay,' thought he, while this waving train followed his leading torch, 'I told them that here they should earn the proud name of Sky-Leapers! that here those who warred with Norway should brave their fate! I said that Sialm Hardner would wish he had given me his daughter—that my name should be known over my land for a deed of fear and wonder! I promised they should sleep on our side of the hills! Now will I keep all that I have sworn. 'Tis a pity for them too, so young, so unsuspecting; but two words have made my heart iron—Emlen and Norway.'

Alf well remembered one point where a long, straight path ended suddenly in a peak of rock, jutting far into empty air. The road was continued round so sharp a re-entering angle, that much caution and nerve was needed, even by one well aware of the danger, to wheel rapidly and steadily round the face of the abrupt precipice, and avoid shooting straight over the ledge of the rock. He had fixed upon this spot for the death leap; in fact the Sodes never could have passed it in safety without having before been apprised of the peril, and afterwards cautioned of its vicinity as they approached.

When he looked back, as he led the line rapidly to their unseen and dreadful fate, he shuddered to think on what a death the brave and light-hearted men who followed him were rushing. A word from the nearist follower roused him; he shouted to hasten their rapid flight, and darted boldly on, throwing his leading torch far over the point where they should have taken the sudden turn; but he had nearly fallen into the ruin of his followers. With the sounding speed of the flyers pressing hard upon his footsteps all his nerve was barely sufficient after flinging his blazing pine straight forward as a lure, to check his own course, and bear him round the point which severed life from death.

His speed was slackened by turning and for a second, he fell giddy and senseless; every nerve had been strung for the decisive moment, and his brain, reeled with the struggle. He awakened to consciousness to see the last of the line of torches dart into the empty space—then sink forever! and he listened with a cold thrill of awe and terror to the echoes of the death scream of the last of the Sky-Leapers.

A Rare Client.—A good joke has been told us of a young lawyer who sports a shingle in the vicinity of Wall street. One of the warmest days last week, he was called upon by a Frenchman, with a request that he would immediately accompany him to his house, as he wanted his advice. Without a moment's loss of time, our lawyer threw down his books and started, consoling himself during a long walk, up Hudson street, with the vision of a $5 retainer, and a long bill of costs. Upon arriving at the domicil of his client, he was ushured up stairs, to the wife of the Frenchman, & very complacently waited the opening of the business. 'Monsieur,' said the client, 'they ave got the small pox like the devil down stairs, and up stairs, they ave got it a —— sight worse, and they have shut up my gangway.' Without waiting to hear more, the lawyer caught up his hat, and giving the Frenchman a not very polite benediction, bolted the house, returning to his office in no very enviable state of feeling, after his walk of three miles, to give his advice to a man surrounded with small pox patients.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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The Texas Iniquity.

The subjoined letters reveal a part of the frauds and deceptions whereby the annexation of Texas to the American Union was made the stepping stone to the war with Mexico, and its attendant evils.

Steubenville, July 21, 1848.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Dear Sir: Since the admission of Texas into the Union was consumated, I have thought with you that my vote on that measure required explanation. I was in favor of receiving it into the Union, as soon as it could be done on fair and just terms,and with the consent of Mexico—and I believed, from all I could learn, that this might be accomplished at less expense than it would cost to wage a war of one year's duration for obtaining it. So disposed I not only voted against Mr. Tyler's treaty of annnexation, because it was exceptionable in its terms; but, in violation of a rule of the Senate,and from an imperative sense of public duty,had it published and the correspondence with which it was accompanied, because it appeared to me that the whole affair afforded evidence of a daring conspiracy to divide theUnion by arraying the Free and Slave States against each other—evidence involving considerations entirely paramount to all Senatorial formulas,required to be immediately divulged.

The inquiry is a very natural one—how men who desired the admission of Texas, and voted against the treaty of annexation, could afterwards vote for the resolution introduced into the house of Representatives by Mr. M. Brown, which was more exceptionable in its terms--Now that the war with Mexico is ended, and the public interest cannot be injured by answering this inquiry, I give you the following statement premising that the public history of this transaction is in the Congress. Globe vol. XIV., pages 353 and 363, and the Congressional Globe of February 27. 1487.

When the "joint resolution declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State," was before the Senate, it was found that a number of the Democratic members who were favorable to the admission of Texas would vote against that resolution I was one of them In this state of the matter it was proposed that, instead of rejecting the House resolution, should amend it, by adding as an alternative proposition, the substance of Mr. Benton's bill to obtain Texas by negotiation. I had strong objections to this plan for I did not see the necessity or propriety of passing the House resolution either with or without the proposed amendments; but it was urged that the session was so near its close that the measure would be defeated if we substituted Mr. Benton's plan for the other; whereas,if we made an additional article, it would readily pass the House in that form. This reasoning did not satisfy me but finding that my friends were all satisfied with the proposed arrangement, I acceded to it—provided that I could have satisfactory assurances that the plan proposed in such amendment would be the only one used and submitted to Texas

Mr. Polk was in the city; it was understood that he was very anxious that Congress should act upon the subject before he came into office--it was also understood that the proposition to amend the resolution,Mr. Calhoun would send off the House resolution to Texas, and so endeavor to forestall the action of Mr. Polk; but Mr. McDuffie his friend, having met this suggestion by the declaration that he would not have the "audacity" to do such a thing,it was the danger of putting it in the power of Mr. Polk to submit the house resolution to Texas. We understand, indeed that he intended to submit the Senate proposition to that Government; but without being satisfied that he would do this, I would vote for the resolution and it was well ascertained that without my vote it could not pass. Mr. Haywood,who had voted with me, and was opposed to the House resolution. undertook to converse with Mr. Polk on the subject,and did so. He afterwards told me that he was authorized by Mr. Polk to say to myself and other Senators, that if we would pass the resolution with the amendment proposed to be made he would not use the House resolution, but would submit the Senate amendment as the sole proposition to Texas. Upon this assurance I voted for the amendment moved by Mr. Walker,containing the substance of Mr. Benton's bill, and voted for the resolution as it now stands on the statute book.

It a matter of history that Mr. Calhoun did have the "audacity" to send a special messenger with the House resolution to Texas, on the 3d of March, a few minutes before he went out of office and that Mr. Polk adopted and confirmed this act of Mr. Calhoun,so admitting Texas into the Union, and placing the United States in a state of war with Mexico.

Knowing that my esteemed friend F. Blair,had taken a deep interest in this subject while it was before Congress, I addressed a note to him, requesting a statement of his recollections of the way the question was got through the Senate The following is his his answer. I am sir yours,

BENJAMIN TAPPAN.

Silver Spring, July 7.

Hon. Benj. Tappan.

Dear Sir: Your note of the 1st inst., asks me to state what I know 'as to the way the Texas question was got through the Senate." I comply, and will not incumber the narrative with immaterial details.

When the resolution passed by the House of Representatives for the annexation of Texas reached the Senate, it was ascertained that it would fail in that body. Benton, Bagby, Dix, Haywood, and, as I understood, you also, were absolute in their opposition to this naked proposition of annexation, which necessarily brought with it the war in which Texas was engaged with Mexico.—All had determined to adhere to the bill submitted by Col. Benton for the appointment of a commission to arrange the terms of the annexation of Texas, and to make the attempt to render its accession to our Union as palatable as possible to Mexico before its consummation. It was hoped that this might be effected by giving (as has been done in the late Treaty of Peace) a pecuniary consideration, fully equivalent in value, for the territory desired by the United States, and to which Texas could justly assert any title. The Senate had been polled; and it was ascertained that any two of the Democratic Senators who were opposed to Brown's resolution, which had passed the House. could defeat it—the whole Whig party preferring annexation by negotiation, upon Col. Benton's plan, to that of Brown. While the question was thus pending. I met Mr. Brown, (late Senator of Tennessee, then a member of the House.) who suggested that the resolution of the House, and the bill of Col. Benton, preferred by the Senate, might be blended' making the latter an alternative, and leaving the President elect (who alone would have time to consummate the measure) to act under one or the other, at his discretion. I told Mr. Brown that I did not believe that the Democratic Senators opposed to the resolution of the House, and who had its fate in their hands,would consent to this arrangement, unless they were satisfied in advance, by Mr. Polk, that the commission and negotiation contemplated in Col. Benton's plan would be tried, before that of direct legislative annexation was resorted to. He desired me to see Col. Benton and the friends of his proposition in order to submit the suggestions he had made, and then confer with Mr. Polk, to know whether he would meet their views. I complied,& after several interviews with Messrs. Haywood, Dix, Benton, and others, (Mr. Allen, of Ohio, using his influence in the same direction,) finding that the two plans could be coupled and carried, if it were understood that the pacific project was first to be tried, I consulted the President elect upon the subject.

In the conference I had with him be gave me full assurance that he would appoint a commission, as contemplated in the bill prepared by Col. Benton, if passed in conjunction with the House resolution, as an alter native. In the course of my conversation with Mr. Polk, I told him that the friends of this plan were solicitous that the commission should be filled by distinguished men of both parties, and that Col. Benton had mentioned to me the names of Crittenden and Wright, as of the class from which it should be formed. Mr. Polk responded by declaring, with an emphasis, 'that the first men of the country should fill the commission.' I communicated the result of this interview to Messrs. Benton, Dix, Haywood, &c. The last two met, on appointment, to adapt the phraseology of Benton's bill to suit as an alternative for the resolution of the House, and it was passed, after a very general understanding of the course which the measure was to take. Both Mr. Dix and Mr. Haywood told me they had interviews with Mr. Polk on the subject of the communication I had reported to them from him, & they were confirmed by his immediate assurance in pursuing the course which they had resolved on in consequence of my representation of his purpose in regard to the point on which their action depended. After the law was passed and Mr. Polk inaugurated, he replied to Gen. Dix (as I am informed by the latter) to urge the Senate to act on one of the suspended Cabinet appointments, saying that he wished his administration organized immediately, as he intended the immediate recall of the messenger understood to have been dispatched by Mr. Tyler, and to *revoke* his orders, given in the last moments of his power, to thwart the design of Congress in affording him (Mr. Polk) the means of instituting a negotiation with a view of bringing Texas peaceably into the Union. Your friend, F. P. BLAIR.

☞A correspondent of the Washington Union, in an attempt to defend Gen. Cass for signing the territorial law of Michigan for whipping and selling white folks, says; "There are many, and I am of the number, who do not believe that a *thief* can be *degraded* by stripes." But why does this writer confine his remark to "*theives*?" Does he not know that there were other classes of offenders which the Cass law proposed to punish with stripes and slavery? Does he think that men who spend their own money in a manner unsatisfactory to a justice of the peace are necessarilly incapable of being degraded by stripes? Does he think that poor white men and poor white women, who may chance to seem sullen or stubborn to their haughty employers, are necessarily incapable of being degraded by stripes!

[Lou. Jour.

The Courier.

CHARLESTON. AUGUST 9, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Zachary Taylor.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

Millard Fillmore.

Taylor Electoral Ticket.

1st Circuit—	WM. BROWN, of Morgan,
2d "	BEN. BOND, of Clinton,
3d "	A. McCALLEN, of Hardin,
4th "	U. F. LINDER, of Coles,
5th "	D. M. WOODSON, of Greene,
6th "	SILAS NOBLE, of Lee,
7th "	S. A. HURLBURT, of Boone,
8th "	A. G. HENRY, of Sangamon,
9th "	L. B. KNOWLTON, Peoria.

"I ask no favor, and I shrink from no responsibility."—Gen. Taylor.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

First. I reiterate what I have often said: I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second. The Veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a conservative power; but, in my opinion, should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause, I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed, where questions of Constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.

Third. Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed thro' their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected, and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth. The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war, at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground!" In the Mexican war, our national honor has been vindicated—amply vindicated; and in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing, and even magnanimous, to our fallen foe.—*Gen. Taylor's Letter to Capt. Allison.*

☞We have not got the run of news as yet, and a hurry in getting up to our usual time, must excuse the lack of attention to editorial notices.

ELECTIONS.

North Carolina.—We have contradictory news from North Carolina. the latest gives the Governor and Legislature to the Whigs. We suppose the contest was very close.

Kentucky.—From Kentucky it is learned with certainty that the State has shown herself, as usual, entirely Whig; Crittenden's majority shows an increased Whig vote over Gov. Ousley —majority about Ten Thousand.

Iowa.—The returns from Iowa give a large Whig gain over previous elections; the triumph of the Whigs in this State will be important, as the election of two United States Senators will come before their next Legislature.

Illinois.—In Illinois we have lost the election in the only Whig Congressional district in the State, Judge Logan has been defeated by Maj. Harris, as a compensation however, we have beaten the locos in the Galena district, by the election of Col. Baker.

Missouri.—In the State of Missouri the loco's have maintained their usual strength. electing a Governor and members to the Legislature.

FORT HARRISON CELEBRATION.

The citizens of Coles and the public generally are invited to attend at the court house, in Charleston, on Saturday the 26th inst., to make arrangements to attend the great Taylor celebration on the 5th of September next, at Fort Harrison. An immense meeting of the friends of old Zack will convene on this first battle ground of the old Hero.

Every true Democrat must deeply regret the present position of affairs in the great Democratic party.—Bos. Post

Well, why don't you withdraw your candidate and nominate a better one?

Prentice.

From the Alton Telegrph.

SLANDER REFUTED.

Such of our readers as attended the meeting of the friends of Free Territory held in this place in the afternoon of the 22d July last, will probably recollect that one of the speakers, for the purpose of showing that Gen. Taylor is friendly to the farther extension of slavery, asserted that the latter had bought an estate in the country recently acquired from Mexico, and placed a large sum in the hands of an agent, to be applied to the purchase of slaves with which to stock this new plantation. That this statement was made in good faith, and under the impression that it was strictly true, we cannot doubt. It had previously appeared in several of the journals opposed to the General's election; and although its authenticity had been denied, yet, as it had not been contradicted by authority, it was natural enough that it should obtain credit with those already prejudiced against him.

The subjoined letter from Gen. Taylor himself, to Col. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, who had written to him for the express purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the report, shows, however, that it is entirely destitute of foundation. That the other stories, so industriously circulated by the opponents of the gallant old soldier, are all equally groundless, is most certain. Until he was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, his whole character stood perfectly fair and without reproach; but now, that he has been presented to the people in that capacity, no charge is too absurd to be brought against him; and it is quite probable that the ingenuity of his opponents will become more active, and their malignity more inveterate, just in proportion as the certainty of his election shall become more evident.—His friends should, therefore, be on the alert, in order to expose each newly invented slander the moment it shall make its appearance, and thus confound the originators, and defeat their evil designs. Here is the letter:

Baton Rouge, La , July 14, 1848.

My dear Colonel—Your kind letter of of the 13th ult., has been duly received. In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have no land on the Rio Grande; nor have I sent $10,000, or any other sum, to the District of Columbia, to purchase slaves; and I trust that if I had such a sum in my possession, I could put it to a better use than buying lands on the Rio Grande, or slaves in Washington.—Among the many accusations brought against me by my opponents, I should be much gratified to learn that they had succeeded in substantiating the charge that I have in my possession so large a sum for any purpose as the one above mentioned.

I beg that you will not put yourself to any trouble to meet the objections urged against me, by those opposed to me, if they are as groundless as the one in question; for when they see fit thus to disregard the obligations of truth, it is useless to contend with them.

With my best wishes for your health & success, I remain sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Col. A. M. Mitchell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Comfort for Cass.

There is a great and increasing significance in the question which is now daily asked of a portion of the Locofocos, "Why will you distract the operation of the party & destroy its cohesion by keeping Cass before the people when his election is hopeless?"

The following items place in a strong light the increasing defection in the Cass ranks, and show a spirit at work which is destined not merely to defeat the candidate, but to purge as with fire the party to which he belongs:

Cass Repudiated by Gen'l Jackson's trusted Friend.—Francis P. Blair, Esq , the editor of the Globe,and the legatee of Gen. Jackson's political papers, opposes the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. His son addressed the recent Barnburner's meeting in N. York.

Even the Virginia Democracy are beginning to bolt. A meeting is called at Woodstock on the 19th August, to organize against the Baltimore ticket.

So in old Democratic Pennsylvania,a strong movement for Van Buren is said to be in progress. A convention is notified to meet at West Chester, August 1st, at which John Van Buren. B. F. Butler, and David Wilmot are expected to be present.

So in Wisconsin there is great bolting. A large meeting on the 10th recommended Mr. Van Buren, and the Walworth county Democrat has hoisted his name.

Gen. Cass will hardly get the vote of his own State—Michigan. The Van Buren party are making constant headway against him. The Ann Arbor True Democrat, organ of the Radical Democracy of Michigan, edited by Dr. S. Denton, of the State Senate, has hauled down the Cass and Butler flag, and raised that of Van Buren.

Gen. Cass recently made a journey to Ann Arbor to attend the commencement exercises of the University. The very day he arrived, the Washtenaw Democrat, the leading Locofoco organ in that part of the State, hauled down the Cass and Butler flag and ran up that of Van Buren.—*O. S. Journal.*

☞ We yesterday saw a recent letter from Lexington, from an intimate personal friend of Mr. Clay,which says, that Mr. Clay, as well as his family connexions, will cordially support General Taylor, and states that an account published in one of the New Orleans papers, purporting to be a letter from Washington, detailing the manner in which Mr. Clay received the news of the nomination, and the reported denunciatory remarks he made on Gen. Taylor, were "unmitigated falsehoods, without the least shadow of foundation.

Cass in his Own State.—A highly respectable gentleman of this city, formerly a resident of Michigan,informs us that, while he was in Cincinnati a few days ago, he met with a citizen of Detroit whom he knew for fourteen years as a Michigan office holder and a most uncompromising Locofoco. A political conversation ensued, and our informant was astonished to find his old acquaintance opposed to Cass. The Detroit Locofoco used substantially this language: "I am a Democrat, but I am opposed to Cass, and there is strong Democratic opposition to him throughout all Michigan. I am one of more than two hundred Democrats of Detroit who have put their names to a written pledge not to vote for him. My name was the hundred and fifty ninth, and I am informed that full fifty have been since obtained. Cass cannot possibly get the vote of his own State."

The statement of this Detroit Locofoco is confirmed by information from many other sources. The Ann Arbor True Democrat, an influential organ of the Democracy of Michigan, edited by Dr. S. Denton of the State Senate, has hauled down the Cass and Butler flag; and raised that of Van Buren and free-soil. The True Democrat is a publisher of the laws 'by authority" for both the national and State Governments. It wields a powerful influence. By a lucky or unlucky coincidence, it hauled down the Cass flag on the very morning of a visit of Cass to Ann Arbor. If the object of his visit was to keep the editor in the traces, he was a few hours too late.

The Grand Rapids Enquirer, an old Locofoco organ faintly supports Cass, but eulogises Van Buren's letter to the Utica convention and predicts as follows its immense influence in Michigan:

We *do* fear that it will work wider injury than is generally supposed. The Free Press may sneer and talk about the *Detroit John Does*, who will join in the Barnburner movement in Michigan and its vicinity, but we tell these wiseacres that we walk amid a smothered conflagration.

Four of the most influential Locofoco organs in Michigan oppose Cass. Many of the most influential Locofocos in that State, including Ex Governor Greenly and ex-Senator Norvell, oppose him. Van Buren meetings are held there constantly. Why doesn't Cass withdraw from the canvass?—*Louis. Journal.*

Gen. Cass Catechised—Questions & Replies.—The Louis. Jour. has brought Gen. C. to the form,and taken him thro' the political catechism. Here are the questions and here the replies. It must be admitted that the result makes Cass's principles "as clear as mud," whilst it leaves no doubt that he is in favor of all things and and against all things—"all things to all men:"

'Are you for protection,Gen.'

'If you are northern man, I refer you to the Indiana Convention in 1843, but if you are a southern man, you will find my opinions embodied in my recent votes and speeches in the Senate.'

'Are you for or against the Wilmot proviso Gen?'

'If you are a northern man,I refer you to the edition of my life just published in the Globe office for the north; but if you are a southern man, you will find some very good reading in the edition of my life published in the same office for the south.'

Do you approve or disapprove the annexation of Texas Gen?'

'If you are an ati annexation man, I refer you to the Detroit Advertizer for proof that I opposed the project most warmly; but,if you are annexation man, you will find my views very satisfactorily set forth in my votes and speeches in favor of the measure.'

'Are you for or against the dynasty of Louis Philippe Gen?'

'If you are a Louis Philippe man,you will be so good as to read my book on the French King and Court, but, if you are an anti Louis Philippe man, I will send you a package of my late speeches in favor of the French revolution.'

'Are you for or against the improvement of rivers and lake harbors,General?'

'The noise & confusion would prevent my answer from being heard, if I were to tell you.'

Our Flag is still there.—A writer in the Nashville Union, who gives a series of interesting notes of the Mexican campaign, thro' which the Tennessean's so honorably passed, relates the following anecdote. The beauty of it is, that it is a positive fact, and frequently spoken of in Tampico, where it occurred.

When our flag was first unfurled from this staff, an aged Spaniard was heard inveighing, with lugubrious earnestness, against the pertinacity with which that flag had pursued his fortunes. In broken English he exclaimed—"I was de Spanish consul in de Louisiane, when dat dam flag was raised dere. I go to de Pensacola, but soon dat dam flag wave over me dere. I live den in de Texas, but quick dat dam flag still follow me dere; says I by de Holy Virgin, I go where dat dam flag never come—I come to Tampico, but here is dat dam flag again. I believe if I go to hell, dat same dam flag will follow me dere." And the old man wept as he turned away his eyes from that flag, which like his evil genius, had haunted him through life, and was now mocking his heartfelt misery.

☞At a late Cass ratification meeting and pole-raising, in Branch county, Michigan,there proved to be more Taylor and Van Buren men than Cassites. When the "raising" commenced,the ex editor of the Sentinel called out at the top of his voice for three cheers for Cass, which was responded to with cheers for Van Buren and Taylor. The rigging getting tangled, a man was sent up to adjust it, which he did, and then called for "three cheers for Old Zack," which were given with tremendous effect. The Locos scattered, and the pole fell down!—*Louis. Journal.*

☞The Whig spirit of Virginia seems fully aroused. Rough and Ready clubs are starting into life and action all over the State. In the region west of the Blue Ridge the Richmond Whig says that our friends are "making the most gigantic efforts." The ablest speakers of the Old Dominion are in the field for Gen. Taylor The Whig central committee recommend primary assemblies without distinction of party, for the purpose of free discussion—relying with conscious integrity upon the power of truth and justice. Thus strongly stands Gen. Taylor before the country.

Louis. Jour.

☞The Doylestown Democrat says that Gen. Cass, when he was a youth, made a good president of a debating society. It infers that he would make a first-rate President of the U. States. Sweetser's Panacea is said to cure eruptions of the skin Does not the Doylestown genius think that a box of it, thrown into the crater of Ætna, might cure the eruptions of the mountain?-*Ib.*

Gen. Taylor's Stinginess.—The editor of the Cleavland Herald quotes the paragraph in which we put to shame the Democrat's contemptible charge of stinginess against Gen. Taylor, and adds:

In addition to these instances of Gen. Taylor's *stinginess*, the Journal might have added, that, after the battle of Monterey, the kind-hearted old hero took every blanket, save *one*, from his own head and gave them to the wounded soldiers, the administration, at Washington, from stinginess or some other cause, having failed to supply the Quartermaster's department with a sufficient number of blankets for the soldiers.

Mr. Giddings made a good hit in his Worcester speech. He said he liked a good Democrat rather better than he did a good Whig, (cheers from the Loco section,)—for he added, slowly, the value of an article is greatly enhanced by its rarity! It was the Whigs' turn to shout now, and they didn't do anything else. Very fair, was'nt it?—Springfield Republican.

Wherever Gen. Cass may be he will carry out his principles.—Pennsylvania.

Let him go out of the country then and carry his principles out with him.

"General Taylor has no qualification whatever for the Presidential office." says his opponents. Let them remember the retort of John Randolph in 1827-8, when the friends of Mr. Adams said the same thing of General Jackson. " He has one qualification (said the Roanoke orator) worth all others that can be named: the qualification to eject the present incumbent." So has General Taylor the qualification of breaking up the power and influence of the present dynasty, which has ruled the Goverment only to injure the prosperity of the country. That is the great and all important qualification.

☞Senator Douglass, of Illinois, objected the other day to the adjournment of Congress before all the public business should be despatched. Such an objection comes with peculiar grace from this little Locofoco, who, during the last two months, has been to New Orleans and elsewhere making speeches in favor of Cass and Butler. Congress would have adjourned from necessity, if half the members had followed his example by leaving their posts and traversing the country and drawing eight dollars a day out of the Treasury while making partisan speeches.

[Lou. Jour.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

We Americans are always in a hurry. We are eternally on a rush—are born,married, live, die, and are buried in a hurry. Every thing goes on the fast double action, high pressure principle. It is all steam—steam—steam. We *bolt* our meals in a twinkling—do all our buisness in a jerk—sleep as if on a wager—and finally pass off the stage almost before we are known to have trodden it. A writer thus sensibly discourses on this point:

"Look at the theatres—the people come rushing in the middle of a piece; and before the curtain begins to fall, or the play to be spoken or the moral explained, up start a hundred people in a hurry to get out, as if their lives depended on being some where else in two minutes and a half. How many chef d'œuvres in a concert have we seen utterly destroyed by this ill mannered and indecent haste.

Cross a ferry, and long before the boat arrives, two thirds of the passengers are crowded at the head of the boat, ready to jump, ashore, risking life and limb to save ten seconds of time--a child is knocked overboard—a boy's foot smashed, or a young man in the first bloom cripled for life.—What matter! That man now walking leisurely up the street got ashore nearly half a minute earlier than he would have done had he not run the same risk & caused perhaps the accident.

Get into an omnibus, and with one foot on the step and the other inside, the driver pulls the door to, whips up the horses, and you are pitched head first into a stout gentleman's diaphragm, or settle into a sentimental lady's lap.

Now, what in the name of wonders is the cause of all this—do we gain anything? No! Do we enjoy anything in this everlasting rush? No! Do we live longer or die more happily? No!"

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of Paredes—Confirmation of the Death of Jarauta—Indian Troubles.

The steam ship Fanny, Capt. Scott, arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst., bringing intelligence from the latter point to the 27th ult. Her advices from the capital are to the 22d—four days later than previously received

Official and private letters received in the city of Mexico by express from Guanajuato, announce, that on the 18th ult. the troops of Bustamente gained an important triumph over the insurgents.

Father Jarauta was made prisoner, and in obedience to orders of the War Department he was immediately shot. When he was apprised of his approaching execution, he demanded an interview with Gen. Minon, in which he represented to him that Paredes had in his hands several prisoners, all of whom would be shot, were the life of his second in command to be taken. He tried other means of saving his life, but the orders of the Department were too positive, and were carried rigidly into execution.

It is represented that this act of justice has entirely disconcerted Paredes and his followers. The official despatches mention that the scoundrel Jarauta partook of the last sacraments of the church prior to his death with extreme fervor. His remains were buried with the honors of war due to his rank.

Bustamente entered the city of Guanajuato the evening of the 18th without encountering any resistance, as the forces of the insurgents were already dispersed; their leaders having concealed themselves as soon as they heard of the execution of Jarauta.

The latest despatch from Bustamente is dated the 19th. In it he says that Paredes, with a few attendants, fled early in the action, and that he had despatched troops in pursuit of him. A body of troops had been ordered to Lagos, and another to Aguas Calientes to arrest Paredes if possible. Captain Scott, of the Fanny, states that when he left Vera Cruz, a report was current there that Paredes had been taken and would be shot. We think the rumor doubtful.

In the fight three government troops were killed and eight wounded.

The papers of San Luis give accounts of successes obtained over the Indians near the hacienda of Tapanco, on the 12th ult. A body of 400 were defeated, with a loss of 30 killed in battle, & some prisoners were made who were immediately shot.

A letter from Durango, dated 23d June, says:—"There are 800 or 1000 Indians in the State, who are marching on the city of Durango, and the inhabitants are much alarmed, the Indians having cut off communications by the roads."

Extra Allowances Explained.—The Whig presses complain that "*extra allowances*" equal to *four salaries*, and say *forty rations a day*, have been paid to "the hero of Hull's surrender" for the many years he was in the public employ These complaints may been made under the influence of political excitement, and without due consideration. In the case of an ordinary employee it would be wrong to allow more than one salary & rations suited to the rank of the officer; but the hero is no ordinary man. If, as has been said, and as he has been represented in some portraits, said to be admirable likenesses, he has *two or more faces—two or more aspects*—it may be that the allowance of *one salary and eight or ten rations to each* is in exact conformity with "*the established usages of the party*," and in that way to be defended.—*Cin. Gaz.*

TAILORING.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

West side of the Public Square, one door south of Stephen Miller's Store.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, would respectfully inform the citizens of Charleston, and the people of Coles county, that they are now prepared to attend to all orders in their line of business.

We can assure the public, that all work entrusted to our care, shall be done in as neat, durable, and fashionable manner, as can be obtained elsewhere. All work made in the shop warranted to fit, as we are determined to let no bad fits be taken from the establishment. Mr. O. Hoskinson is an experienced cutter and workman, having worked and done business in several of the most fashionable towns and cities. Trusting therefore in our experience and ability in our line, we will be able to give general satisfaction.]

We would also inform the public, that we are in the regular receipt of the latest New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Fashions.

Coats, Pants, and Vests, cut when called on.

WM. B. MILLS,
O. W. HOSKINSON.

August 16, 1849.

Illinois House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Coles and the travelling public, that he has newly fitted up the brick tavern for the accommodation of all who may favor him with a call. My stabling is commodious, with careful attendants, and every attention will be rendered to make the stranger or the citizen of Coles satisfied with his entertainment, and also, his bills. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited

D. F. HANKS.

August 16, 1848.

JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously done at this office.

A LIST OF LANDS AND OTHER REAL ESTATE,

Situate in the county of Coles, and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1847.

Names		sec.	no. acres.	value.	S. tax.	C. tax.	cost.
Township 11, N. Range 7 E.							
John Curry,	n e s e	5	40	120	45	30	55
Nathan Curry,	e hf no 1 n e	5	40	120	45	30	55
Same,	e hf no 2 n e	5	40	120	45	30	55
Granville South,	e hf s w n e	10	20	60	23	15	55
J Radley,	n hf w hf n w	12	40	120	45	30	55
Wm Hart,	pt n e n e	17	21	63	23	16	do
J Wheeler,	s e n e	17	40	120	45	30	do
Township 12, N. Range 7 E.							
Mac Rightsell,	w hf s e	21	80	240	89	60	do
John Houchens,	pt n hf s w	27	60	180	67	42	do
Same	pt s w s w	27	20	80	30	20	do
Same	s e s w	27	41	160	60	40	do
Wm Gray,	w hf n e	31	80	240	84	60	do
Same	pt w hf s e	32	37	148	55	37	do
John Houchens,	pt n w	33	22	65	24	16	do
Same	pt n w	34	138	414	154	114	do
Samuel Sawyer,	s e n w	35	41	120	44	30	do
Township 13, N. Range 7 E.							
H H Shuey	e hf no 2 n e	1	15	45	17	11	do
Jesse Smith	s e s e	15	40	160	59	40	do
Same	n w n w	23	40	120	45	30	do
Joseph Vanderin	s e n e	9	40	120	45	30	do
Same	s e	9	160	480	178	120	do
Same	s w	9	160	640	237	156	do
Same	e hf n w	10	80	240	89	60	do
Same	w hf s e	10	80	240	89	60	do
Same	e hf s w	10	80	240	89	60	do
Same	w hf s w	10	80	240	89	60	do
Same	n w	15	160	480	178	120	do
Same	n e n w	16	40	120	44	30	do
Same	n w n w	16	40	120	44	30	do
Same	s e n w	16	40	120	44	30	do
Same	s w s w	16	40	120	44	30	do
Same	n e	16	160	480	178	120	do
same	n e	17	160	480	178	120	do
Township 15, N. Range 7 E.							
Wm Taylor,	s e	7	160	480	178	120	do
Township 16, N. Range 7 E.							
William Harvey	s w n w	24	40	120	44	30	do
William West	pt e hf s w	25	30	90	33	23	do
Township 11, N. Range 8 E.							
Joseph Vanderin	n w n w	3	39 23-100	120	44	30	do
Same	s w n w	3	39 23-100	120	44	30	do
Same	s e n e	4	40	160	59	40	do
A S Gordon	s e n e	16	40	120	44	30	do
Same	n e s e	16	40	120	44	30	do
David Michael	pt s w n w	22	20	60	22	16	do
A F Lewis	e hf s e	23	80	240	89	60	do
Township 12, N. Range 8 E.							
Joseph Vanderin	w hf s e	2	80	240	89	60	do
Same	w hf s w	2	80	320	112	70	do
Same	e hf s e	9	80	240	89	60	do
Same	e hf n e	9	80	240	89	60	do
Same	s e	10	160	480	178	120	do
Same	e hf s e	10	80	240	89	60	do
Same	s w	11	160	480	178	120	do
Same	n w	11	160	480	178	120	do
Same	n e	11	160	480	178	120	do
Same	w hf s e	11	80	240	89	60	do
Same	e hf n e	13	78 3-4	315	116	78	do
Same	n w n w	14	40	120	44	30	do
Same	w hf s w	15	80	320	116	78	do
Same	n e n w	15	40	160	40	40	do
Same	w hf n w	15	80	320	116	80	do
Same	n e	16	160	480	178	120	do
Same	e hf s e	16	80	240	89	60	do
Same	n w	16	160	640	237	156	do
Same	s w	16	160	480	178	120	do
Same	e hf s w	17	80	240	89	60	do
Same	s e	17	160	480	178	120	do
Same	e hf n e	19	80	240	89	60	do
Same	w hf s e	19	80	240	89	60	do
Buck and Morgan	pt e hf se	19	40	120	44	30	do
Same	pt w hf s w	20	40	120	44	30	do
Same	s e s w	20	40	120	44	30	do
Same	n e n e	20	41	160	59	40	do
Joseph Vanderin	e hf s e	31	80	240	89	60	do
Same	e hf n e	21	80	240	89	60	do
Same	w hf s w	22	80	320	116	80	do
Same	w hf n w	22	80	320	116	80	do
Same	w hf s e	23	80	320	116	80	do
Same	e hf s w	23	80	240	89	60	do
Same	e hf n e	24	80	240	89	60	do
Same	s w n e	24	40	120	44	30	do
Same	e hf s e	24	80	240	89	60	do
Same	s w s w	24	40	160	59	40	do
J L Moffitt	w hf s e	24	80	240	89	60	do
W Watson	n w n e	24	40	120	43	30	do
Joseph Vanderin	n e	25	160	480	178	120	do
Same	e hf s w	25	80	240	89	60	do
Same	w hf n w	25	80	240	80	60	do
Same	e hf n e	26	80	240	89	60	do
Same	e hf s e	26	80	240	89	60	do
Buck & Morgan	pt e hf n e	27	10	30	10	8	do
Joseph Vanderin	s w s e	27	40	120	44	30	do
Buck & Morgan	pt e hf n e	27	40	120	44	30	do
Joseph Vanderin	w hf s w	34	80	240	89	60	do
Same	w hf n w	34	80	240	89	60	do
Same	w hf s w	35	80	240	89	60	do
L R Hutchason	s w s w	36	40	120	44	30	do
Township 14 N. Range 8 E.							
Joseph Vanderen	s w	6	147	441	160	112	do
Same	s w s e	6	41	120	44	30	do
Same	n w	6	143	430	160	110	do
Same	n w	7	149	598	214	147	do
Bailey Riddle	pt n w s w	30	45	180	67	45	do
Township 11, N. Range 9 E.							
George Snider	n e n w	9	40	120	44	30	do
David Faris	s w n w	11	40	120	44	30	do
M Shaw	w hf n w	14	80	320	116	80	do
Same	n e n e	15	40	120	44	30	do
M L Ashmore	pt w hf s e	17	40	120	44	30	do
B Monroe	ft e hf s e	19	45	135	50	33	do
Wm Anderson	ft e hf s e	19	35	105	38	26	do
Peter Furry	ft n e s e	20	29	87	32	20	do
Wm Anderson	ft w hf s w	20	35	140	52	35	do
Township 12, N. Range 9 E.							
Ben Parker's estate	w hf no 2 n w	2	43	130	48	33	do
Wm Jones	w hf no1 n w	5	40	160	59	40	do
same	w hf no 2n w	5	46	139	50	33	do
same	e hf no 2 n w	5	40	139	50	33	do
same	n e s e	6	40	120	44	30	do
same	s e s e	6	40	120	44	30	do
same	ft no 1 n e	6	15	45	16	10	do
J Carrico	pt w hf n e	10	18	90	34	23	do
James Phipps	pt n e n e	12	25	100	30	25	do
John Dowling	pt w hf s e	15	41	200	64	50	do
W W Jones	s w n w	16	33½	100	37	25	do
same	n w s w	16	40	120	44	30	do
L Gillenwaters	n w n w	16	40	120	44	30	do
same	pt s w n w	16	6½	20	7	5	do
W W Jones	e hf n e	18	80	240	89	60	do
Joseph Vanderin	s w	17	160	480	178	120	do
Joseph Vanderin	s e s e	18	40	120	44	30	do
same	pt e hf s w	18	47	141	50	33	do
Isaac Parker	e hf n e	19	14	42	16	11	do
N Stone	s w n e	26	40	120	44	30	do
B Monroe	n e	29	46	138	51	34	do
Joseph Vanderin	w hf n e	30	80	240	89	60	do
same	e hf s w	30	46	141	50	33	do
same	e hf s e	32	80	240	89	60	do
Township 15, N Range 9 E.							
R Cruzan	e hf no 1 n w	3	40	160	59	40	do
same	e hf no 2 n w	3	40	160	59	40	do
same	w hf no 1 n w	3	40	120	44	30	do
same	w hf s w	3	80	240	89	60	do
same	w hf s w	4	80	240	89	60	do
same	w hf no 2 n e	4	40	120	44	30	do
same	e hf no 2 n e	4	41	120	44	30	do
same	ehf se&nesw	4	120	360	133	90	do
same	w hf s e	4	80	320	116	80	do
same	n w n e	9	40	120	44	30	do
same	n w n w	10	40	120	44	30	do
W Jones	s e s e	11	40	160	59	40	do
W G Dickson	w hf n w	11	80	240	89	60	do
Wm Jones	s es e	13	40	120	44	30	do
M Sowyers	pt e hf nw	14	35	140	49	32	do
same	pt s w n w	14	30	90	34	23	do
Township 16, N. Range 9 E.							
David Yarnell	e hf n e	22	80	240	69	60	do
Township 11, N. Range 10 E.							
R C Walker	n e s w	2	40	120	44	30	do
A Cox	e hf n e	11	80	240	89	60	do
R Walker	pt ehf ne ne	12	9	30	13	9	do
J M A Sharp	w hf s e	13	80	240	80	60	do
same	pt e hf s w	13	27	108	40	26	do
James Morris	s e s w	14	40	120	44	30	do
same	s w s e	14	40	169	59	40	do
H W Walker	n w s e	16	40	120	44	30	do
John Horning	s e s e	19	40	120	44	30	do
Jesse Cooper	nw n w	22	40	120	44	30	do
W S Robertson	w hf s w	23	80	240	89	60	do
Township 12, N. R. 10 E.							
Wm B Mills	n w s w	22	40	120	44	30	do
Joseph Icenogle	s w s e	23	40	120	44	30	do
same	n w s e	23	40	160	59	40	do
William Stewart	s e se	27	40	120	44	30	do
Joel Connelly,	s w n e	35	40	120	44	30	do
Township 13, N. Range 10 E.							
Isaac Wooley	w hf s w	3	80	240	89	60	do
S Barrett	no 1 n e	4	80	240	89	60	do
Isaac Wooley	n e s e	4	40	120	44	30	do
same	n e n e	9	40	160	59	40	do
George West	s w s w	11	40	120	44	30	do
W C Snapp & Garber	n e	11	150	600	231	150	do
same	e hf n w	11	70	210	75	52	do
same	e hf s w	11	69	210	74	52	do
same	n w s w	11	30	90	34	23	do
E Kearn	pt w hf n e	13	40	160	50	40	do
William Skidmore	s e s w	20	40	120	44	30	do
Dorinda Lemons	s w s w	21	40	120	44	30	do
Robert Ashmore	pt e hf n w	24	40	120	44	30	do
Samuel Pound	n w s w	27	40	120	44	30	do
C S Morton	n hf s e s w	32	20	60	22	15	do
D McAllister	pt e hf n w	36	27	71	25	17	do
Township 14, N. Range 10 E.							
Jobe Smith	s e s e	3	40	120	44	30	do
Washington Brown	pt w hf s e	3	30	90	34	23	do
James M Miller	e hf s e	4	80	240	89	60	do
John Smith	s e n e	12	40	120	44	30	do
D Landers	pt n w n w	12	20	60	22	15	do
T A Marshall	pt n w n w	13	38	114	42	28	do
P Seaton	pt s w s e	14	5	15	5	3	do
D McAllester	e hf s w	20	80	240	89	60	do
W J Herbert	n e s w	28	41	120	44	30	do
J D Jones	s w s w	34	40	120	44	30	do
Township 15, N. Range 10 E.							
David Yarnall	no 2 n w	18	97	294	108	74	do
J D Barnett	s e s w	18	40	120	44	30	do
T B Trower	pt s e n w	27	35	105	40	26	do
William B Mills	s w n e	28	40	120	44	30	do
D Rodney	n e s hf	7	24	99	37	24	do
Township 16, North Range 11 E.							
E Chadwick	w hf n w	18	80	240	89	60	do
Township 12. North Range 14 W.							
William Gilman	pt w hf s e	16	40	120	44	30	do
same	w hf s e	17	80	240	89	60	do
same	s w n e	17	41	121	44	30	do
Township 13, North Range 14 W.							
Jane King	n e	7	160	480	178	120	do
Samuel Rush	n hf e hf s w	7	16½	50	20	16	do
T Craig	n e s e	29	40	120	44	30	do
same	n e n e	29	40	120	44	30	do
Township 14, North Range 14 W.							
S C Ashmore	pt w hf s e	7	5	15	5	4	do
J Hunter	n w s e	8	40	120	44	30	do
S Doke	pt w hf n e	16	35	140	52	35	do
B Anderson	n e n e	19	40	120	44	30	do
J M Silley	w hf s w	21	10	30	10	7	do
Township 15, North Range 14 W.							
Sarah Winkler	w hf s w	4	80	240	89	60	do
T H Wingate	n e s e	6	40	120	44	30	do
E Sargent & W Chadd	s e n e	7	40	120	44	30	do

LOTS IN CHARLESTON.

	No.			
Augustus Clark	Lot no 105	20	8	6
W W Jones	" no 121	50	19	13
R Toland	hf " no 181	50	19	13
A Clark	" no 132	100	07	25

89

LOTS IN PARKER'S ADDITION TO CHARLESTON.

Unknown,	Lot no 5 fr.	value 20	State Tax 9	County tax 5
Thomas O. Roberts,	22	15	5	2
same	23	15	5	2
same	24	15	6	2
same	25	15	5	2

LOTS IN EAST CHARLESTON.

R Toland,	3-4 of Lot 1	56	19	14
same	" 2	56	19	14
same	" 3	56	19	14
same	" 4	56	19	14

LOTS IN HITESVILLE.

H G Smith.	26	60	18	18
	27	50	18	13

LOTS IN INDEPENDENCE.

Unknown	5	Block 9	Value 10	4	2
same	6	9	10	4	2
same	7	9	10	4	2
same	8	9	10	4	2
R Bell,	6	7	75	28	18

20

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Circuit Court of Coles county, Illinois, at the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Charleston, on the 9th day of October next, for a judgment against the above described lands and town Lots; for the Taxes due and unpaid for the year 1847, and for an order to sell said lands and town lots, for the satisfaction of the same, on the fourth Tuesday next, succeeding the first day of said term, of the said Circuit Court, all the Lands and Town Lots against which judgment shall be pronounced; and to the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House of said county, for the amount of the said Taxes, interests and costs due thereon, for the year aforesaid.

L. R. HUTCHASON, Sheriff.

The undersigned, publishers of the "Charleston Courier," do hereby certify that the list of lands and other real estate, situated in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1847, was published in the town of Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, on the 16th day of August, 1848, and that the number of transcripts correspond with the number of papers distributed for that week, and also, that we have complied with the laws of the State in the distribution of said papers. We further certify, that the above lists were carefully compared with the original, and were found correct, that the number of tracts and town lots accurately correspond, and that the original lists were literally followed in this publication.

BISHOP & HARR, Publishers,

Charleston, August 16, 1848.

Sensible Answer.—A lady who had married a man of great good nature, but a little deficient in point of understanding, was reproached by her brother-in-law, who told her in derision that she had coupled herself to a fool. "So has my sister," she replied, "for no man of sense would endeavor to give a woman a mean opinion of her husband."

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Samuel H Treat, of Sangamon county, as a candidate Judge of the Supreme Court—2d Division

We are authorized to announce William Wilson, of White county, as a candidate for Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit

We are authorized to announce Justin Harlan, of Clark county, as a candidate for Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit

We are authorized to announce C. H. Constable, of Wabash county, as a candidate for Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit.

We are authorized to announce David Davis, of McLean county, as a candidate for Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit.

We are authorized to announce Nathan Ellington, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend the Probate Court of Crawford county, Ill's., on the 1st Monday in October next, where all persons having claims against the estate of Solomon Sackrider are notified to present them for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ALLEN SACKRIDER, Adm'r.

August 16, 1848. 33 pd

Moultrie Circuit Court, October term, 1848.

John J. Hudson, comp.
vs.
James Cagier, deft.
} Bill to perfect title to land.

NOTICE is given to James Cazier, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerks office of the Circuit Court of Moultrie county, Illinois, by John J. Hudson, and also affidavit, that said James Cazier, has left the State of Illinois. Now unless you, said James Cazier, shall appear before the Judge of the Moultrie county Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term, to be holden, in the town of Sullivan, Illinois, on the fifth Monday in October next, and answer said bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

JOHN PERRYMAN, Clerk.

A. Thornton, sol. for comp.

August 9, 1848. 32 4w $3

---

20 FIRST RATE two Horse Waggons on hand and for sale, or will be exchanged for good work Horses, Cattle, or Pork in the fall.

August 9. J. K. DECKER.

---

20 HEAD of first rate work Horses wanted immediately, by

August 9. J. K. DECKER.

---

100 HEAD of dry Cows, Cows and Calves and Springers, wanted on debts or in exchange for goods, by

August 9. J. K. DECKER.

---

50 HEAD of Sucking Mules wanted by

J. K. DECKER.

August 9.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 1st Monday in October next, I shall attend before the Probate Court of Cumberland county, Ill., in Greenup, where all persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Sconce, dec'd, are requested to present them for adjustment, all, persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

THOMAS BREWER, Adm'r.

August 9th, 1848. 32 4w $2 25

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Robinson, dec'd, late of Coles county, Illinois, are hereby notified to present them to the Probate Court of said county, on the first Monday in the month of Sept. next, for adjudication; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN TURNER, Adm'r.

July 19, 1848 29 4w $2 25

Cumberland Circuit Court, *October Term.* 1848.

John W. Steers,
vs.
George K. Haughn.
} Bill in Chancery to foreclose Mortgage.

THE above named defendent, George K. Haughn, will take notice that the said John W. Steers has filed a bill in chancery, praying the foreclosure of Mortgage on the south half of the south west quarter of section number eighteen in township number ten, north of range number eleven east; and that subpœna has issued, commanding you to appear before the Circuit Court of Cumberland county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in Greenup, on the third Monday in the month of October next, and that affidavit has been filed, stating that you are not a resident of the State of Illinois. Now, therefore, unless you, Geo K. Haughn, appear at the said time and place and answer the said complainants bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES EWART, Clerk.

E. H. Starkweather, Sol.

Aug. 2, 1848. 31 $3 50.

Edgar Circuit Court, October term, 1848.

To Ansel B. Ford, Administrator of the estate of Anson Ford, deceased, and to Hannah Ford, John Ford, Seth Ford, Sarah Ford, Lucy Ford, Laura Ford, Jude Ford, and William Ford, heirs at law of said Amon Ford.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will present a petition at the term of the Circuit court to be held for said county at the court house in Paris, on the third Monday in October, 1848, praying for a decree of said court, to compel the said Administrator to execute and deliver, to the undersigned a good and sufficient deed of conveyance to the following described tracts of land, situated in the said county of Edgar, to wit.—The east half of the north west quarter, the north east quarter of the south west quarter and the north half of the south east quarter of the south west quarter, all in section 28, in town 14, n r 11 west—for which I hold a written contract executed by the said Amon Ford, in his lifetime.

DAVID ORMISTON.

June 21, 1848. 25 4w

---

90 PIECES of Ginghams and Lawns as cheap, or *cheaper*, than ever sold in this market, for sale by

May 15 MONROE & CHAMBERS

---

40 DOZ. Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats for sale at reduced prices by

May 15 MONROE & CHAMBERS

124

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, Illinois, we will sell, on the 31st day of July, 1848, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day, in the town of Shelbyville, Illinois, on a credit of six and twelve months, the following real estate, situate in said county of Shelby, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts of Thomas Lewis, deceased, to wit:—s w qr n e qr, sec 12 t 11 n r 3 e, 36 acres,—also, west hf s w qr sec 18, 74 acres,—also, e hf s e qr sec 19, 80 acres, —and n w qr s w qr sec 20, 40 acres, all in town 11, n range 4 e,—also, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in block 10,—lots 1 and 2, in block 8,—lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in block 11,—lots 1, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 12—lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10, in block 13,—lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in block 14,—lots 7 and 8, in block 15,—lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 16,—lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 17,—and lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 19,—situate in Thomas Lewis' addition to the town of Shelbyville, Illinois.

Note and security and a mortgage on the premises will be required of the purchaser.

WILLIAM KELLAR Adm'r.,
Jane A. Kellar, adm'x, of Thomas Lewis, deceased.
June 21, 1848. 25 6w $5

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of C. S. Morton, deceased, late of Coles county, Illinois, are hereby notified to present them to the Probate Court of said county, on the 2d Tuesday in the month of August next, for adjudication; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

J. K. DECKER, Adm'r.
June 14, 1848. 23 4w $2 25

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Edgar county, Illinois, we will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, on the 29th day of July, 1848, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., at the late residence of Edward Purcell, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, the following described tracts of land, situated in the said county of Edgar, to wit:—The east half of the south-east quarter of section eleven; and the west half of the south-east quarter of section one, (except six and a half acres in the north-west corner of the last mentioned tract) all in township thirteen north of range eleven west, to enable us as the Administrators of the estate of the said E. Purcell, to pay the debts of the same. Bond and security of the purchaser, and a mortgage on the land will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money—and the widow's right of dower reserved.

J. C. & R. R. PURCELL, Adm'rs.
June 7, 1848. 23 6w $5

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Edgar county, Illinois, I will sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction, on the 29th day of July, 1848, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. at the late residence of James Hicklin, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, the following described tracts of land, situated in the said county of Edgar, to wit:—The s e and the s w qrs of the s w qr of sec 3, in t 12 n r 11 w—and the w hf of the n e qr and the s e qr of the n e qr of s 34, in t 13 n r 11 w—or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable me as Executor, &c, to pay the debts against the estate of the said Hicklin. Bond and security and morgage will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

P. YEARGIN, Ex. &c.
June 7, 1848. 23 6w $4

Land for Sale.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 29th day of July next, on the premises, I will, in pursuance of a decree of the Coles Circuit Court, proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the s w qr of the s w qr of section 17, the n e qr of the n e qr of sec. 19, and three fourths of an acre part of the n w qr of the s w qr of sec 20, all in township no 13, n r no 10 e. The purchaser will be required to give notes with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

N. ELLINGTON, Adm'r of
Gowin Adkins, deceased.
June 7, 1848- 23 6w $3

Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day of June next, upon the premises the undersigned will, in pursuance of a decree of the Coles Circuit Court, proceed to sell to the highest and best bider for cash in hand, the following described lands, to wit:—The e ½ of the n w ¼ of sec 6, t 12 n r 10 e, containing 76¼ acres, also the n½ of the s½ of the e½ of the s w¼ of sec 32 t 13 n r 10 e, containing 20 acres, the s e¼ of the n w ¼ sec 32 t 13 n r 10 e, containing 20 acres, also the w½ of lot no 1 n e ¼ sec 6 t no 12 n r 10 e, containing ten acres, it being and lying on the south side of said 40 acres, and also the n e¼ of the se¼ of sec 6 t no 12 n r no 10 east, subject to the dower interest of Mary W. Armstrong, widow of William Armstrong, deceased. Deed or deeds given to the purchaser or purchasers upon the payment of the purchase money.

N. ELLINGTON, Com.
June 7, 1848. 22 ts $3

DRUGSTORE. Every article of Drugs and Medicines in use in this country, for sale low at wholesale or retail by MONROE & CHAMBERS
May 15

90 PIECES of Ginghams and Lawns as cheap, or *cheaper*, than ever sold in this market, for sale by
May 15 MONROE & CHAMBERS

40 DOZ. Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats for sale at reduced prices by
May 15 MONROE & CHAMBERS

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend the Probate Court of Coles county, Illinois, on the 1st Monday in August next, where all persons having claims against the estate of David Sousley, are notified to present them for adjustment All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHRISTIAN SOUSLEY, Adm'r.
July 5, 1848. 27 4w $2 25

THE NEW PROSPECTUS
OF THE

Rough and Ready,

Published every Saturday Morning, in
Louisville, Ky.,
BY O. H. MONSARRAT & CO.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE MONTHLY

American Phrenological Journal,

VOL. X., FOR 1848.

O. S. & L. N. FOWLER, EDITORS.

TO reform and perfect OURSELVES and our RACE, is the most exalted of all works. Yet, to do, this, we must understand the HUMAN CONSTITUTION. This, Phrenology, Physiology, and Vital Magnetism embrace, and hence fully expound all the laws of our being, conditions of happiness, and causes of misery.

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Moral and Intellectual Science.

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April 28, 1848

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J K DECKER
Charleston, April 14, 1848

In the Crawford Circuit Court, Sept. Term, 1848.

Dan Saxton and Betsy his wife,
VS.
Alexander Griswold, sen., Alex. Griswold, Jr., Dudley Griswold, Guy Griswold, William Huestice and Lucia, his wife. —Petition for Partition.

THE above named defendants are hereby notified that said complainants have filed their bill in Chancery, for the partition among the heirs of Alfred Griswold, deceased, and Augustus Griswold, deceased, of the following lands, to wit:— The e hf s w qr sec 15, t 6 n r 13 w—the s hf s e qr sec 14, t 6 n r 13 w—the w hf n e qr sec 15, and w hf n w qr sec 12, both in t 6 n r 13 w—the undivided one half of s e qr sec 10, t 6 n r 13 w—the s w qr sec 9, t 6 n r 12 w—the n e qr sec 10, and the n hf of sec 11, both in t 6 n r 13 w—the w hf s e qr sec 7, the w hf s w qr sec 8, the w hf n w qr sec 8, all in t 6 n r 12 w—the s e fr qr sec 34, the w hf s w qr sec 26, both in t 7 n r 12 w—the s e qr sec 4, t 6 n r 12 w—the n hf n e qr sec 23, t 6 n r 13 w— the undivided half of the s e qr of sec 10, t 6 n r 13 w, all lying and being situate in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois. Also, the following lands situate in the county of Clark and State aforesaid, to wit:—The s e qr sec 23, and the n e qr s w qr, sec 17, both in t 10 n r 14 w. And having filed their affidavits that said defendants are non-residents of the State of Illinois, notice is, therefore hereby given by publication, that unless said defendants appear before said court, at the next term thereof to be holden at the court house, in Robinson, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in the month of September, 1848, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken for confessed, and the matters and things therein prayed for decreed accordingly.

WM. P. BAKER, Clerk.
E. McCULLOCH, sol. for comps.
July 19, 1848. 29 4w $5.

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March 31

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Nov. 19 1847.

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E hf	SW	22,	11,	12—80	acres.
pt S W	S E	22,	11,	12—05	do
N W	N E	18,	10,	11—40	do
S W	S E	7,	10,	11—40	do

All in Clark county, Illinois, on a credit of six months for one half, and 12 months for the balance. As the property of Joel Vanzant, deceased.

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WILLIAM GREY.
June 7, 1848.

Hicks & English,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
PERRYSVILLE, IA.

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May 15, 1848

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May 15

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Apply to A. S. H. Hawkins, in Charleston, or T. A. MARSHALL,
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Dec. 31, 1847. 2 tf

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J. M. EASTIN.
Dec. 24, 1847.

☞ Look at this. ☜

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March 31

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B MONROE

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MONROE & CHAMBERS
May 15, 1848

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